

THE IDEAL
XMAS GIFT
PORTRAITS
FRANCIS WU'S STUDIO

Gloucester
Arcade

CHINA MAIL

ESTABLISHED FOR OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

HONG KONG, HONG KONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1946.

No. 33523.

Library, Supreme

Library, Supreme Court

Price: 20 Cents.

We Buy and Sell

TYPEWRITERS

CALCULATING MACHINES
also Anything and Everything
for OFFICE MACHINES
Excellent Service

Hongkong Typewriter Exchange
9, D'Aguilar St. Tel. 21433

NEW LIQUOR AND TOBACCO DUTIES

Doubling Of Rate On Whisky And Gin

Retail Price Should Not Be Affected

New duties on liquor and tobacco—in the case of the former the duty is double the old rate—came into force in Hong Kong yesterday. The new duties, according to the Financial Secretary, the Hon Mr. C. G. S. Follows, who moved the implementation of the new scale in Legislative Council, will provide an extra \$7,000,000 in revenue next year.

Mr. Follows added that it was the considered opinion of Government that the increases in duty could and should in the main be absorbed by importers and retailers, and that the price of most sorts of liquor to the public should not be altered.

The motion was seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd, and carried unanimously.

Honourable Members will recall that in winding up the debate on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, Your Excellency, in announcing your intention to appoint a Taxation Committee, referred to a paramount consideration on which the attention of each one of us should be fixed. This was the duty that we owed to use every effort to reduce as far as we might, both in extent and in duration of time, our dependence on His Majesty's Government for financial aid to meet the difference between our revenue and our recurrent expenditure.

"Two proposals for the raising of additional revenue have already been laid before this Honourable Council. A more obvious method of closing part of the gap between expenditure and revenue was an increase in the duties levied on liquor and tobacco which, although increased in 1941, are still below the average level in other British Colonies."

Approved By Committee

"For obvious reasons it is not possible to provide for prolonged discussions prior to the introduction of a measure of this sort and yesterday afternoon certain proposals which had been carefully considered by Your Excellency and your advisers were placed before the Taxation Committee. These proposals are embodied in the draft resolution which has been circulated to Honourable Members. Your Excellency, as President of this Honourable Council, has given permission for its introduction with something less than the usual period of notice."

"The proposals contained in the draft resolution were discussed by the Taxation Committee yesterday and met with the approval of that body. Thereafter, in order to bridge the gap until the necessary resolution could be introduced into this Honourable Council, I submitted to Your Excellency an Order under the Revenue Protection Ordinance bringing the new duties into force with effect from 9 a.m. this morning. That Order remains in force until this Honourable Council has dealt with the resolution now before it."

Rate Doubled

"The proposals contained in the resolution represent in the main a doubling of the Empire rate of duty on liquor with a corresponding increase in the full rate of duty so that the margin between the two rates is maintained. This sounds very formidable but in actual fact it will only bring the duty on Whisky to \$5.20 a bottle and on Brandy of foreign origin to \$6.50 a bottle."

"It is the considered opinion of this Government that these increases in duty can and should in the main be absorbed by importers and retailers, and that the prices of most sorts of liquor to the public should not be altered. A meeting will be held between the Price Controller and importers and retailers with a view to achieving this end."

"It was felt that Beer would not stand the same increase in duty as other forms of liquor. Malt, hops and bottles are hard to come by and can only be obtained in limited quantities at high prices. Both locally-made and imported beer is expensive locally, although prices are controlled, and the conclusion was reached that only a 25 per cent increase in duty would be justified."

Tobacco Duties

"Now come to the duties on tobacco, which represent an increase of 50 per cent though this duty on cigars not manufactured in the Empire has been increased by 75 per cent. This will to some extent assist local cigar factories when they are re-established, but as in the case of liquor this Government is of the opinion that the increase in duty on tobacco

Climax Near In Persia

Teheran, Nov. 28.

Persian affairs appeared to be racing to a climax today, following the announcement by Dr. Salamah Djavid, Governor-General of Azerbaijan, former "home rule" province, that all agreements between the provinces and the Central Government were no longer valid.

Gavam Es Sultaneh, the Prime Minister, quickly reacted by sending a cable to Dr. Djavid, repeating that Army forces will move into the province to supervise elections there and that any resistance by the Azerbaijan militia would only delay the elections and provoke "incalculable reactions."

Teheran political and diplomatic circles were unusually tense today as the people realized the imminent possibility of civil war.

M. Ivan Sadehikov, Soviet Ambassador, was reliably reported to have called on the Shah and to have lodged a complaint against "the unfriendly government" of Gavam Es Sultaneh's government.

The Ambassador, it was reported, told the Shah that the Prime Minister had promised to settle the Azerbaijan problem "immediately" and said that his government "considered the latest developments as 'unfriendly' towards the Soviet Union."

The Ambassador made the same protest to the Premier two hours later.

The Prime Minister, it was understood, declined to discuss Persia's internal affairs. The Premier was believed also to have told the Soviet Ambassador that it was impossible for the Persian Government to grant oil concessions to Russia without the consent of the Mujlis.

Guardsman Swam To Shore

Jerusalem, Nov. 28.

Official sources said yesterday that two Jewish refugees, fatally injured in Tuesday's clash between Jews and British troops at the start of the disembarkation of passengers from the illegal immigrant ship "Lochita" at Haifa, were buried secretly yesterday "to prevent a possible disorderly demonstration."

A military spokesman also announced that the first report that a Grenadier Guardsman was missing "and feared dead" were erroneous. The soldier, knocked into the water by a five-pound tin of meat, managed to get ashore safely.

The Army said that one of the Jewish casualties was wounded fatally by gunfire, believed to be a stray shot from the rioting Jews. The second victim died of injuries received when he leaped from the transhipment refugee ship to the deck of a

CHIANG'S POLITICAL TWILIGHT?

Nanking, Nov. 28.

In presenting the revised draft constitution to the National Assembly today, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who has guided the destinies of China for the past 20 years, said that the occasion marked the twilight of his political career.

The Generalissimo, addressing more than thousand delegates, said: "This presentation of the draft constitution to the National Assembly marks the end of the responsibility of the National Government and the beginning of government by the people."

Now that the National Assembly had taken over the responsibility of government, he considered his political career at an end.

He added: "I am 60 years old now. In the past 13 years since Dr. Sun Yat-sen's death, I have been entrusted with the responsibility of Government. Now that the National Assembly has taken over, I have no more ambitions."

Handing over the revised draft constitution to Dr. Hu Shih, Chancellor of the Peking National University and former Ambassador to the United States, who presided, Generalissimo Chiang in a 20-minute much applauded speech stressed two important points, which had to be observed if the constitution was to work satisfactorily.

"Firstly, those who exercise the powers of government must be able to protect these powers which belong to the people. They must not encroach upon the rights of the people from whom they derive their governing powers."

SUMMER TIME ENDING

Hong Kong—Summer Time ends on Sunday, December 1, with standard time coming into operation at 3:30 a.m. Residents should put their clocks back one hour before going to bed on Saturday night. One effect of returning to Hong Kong standard time will be to provide an additional hour's sleep on Sunday.

Because of the return to standard time, ZBW will start on Saturday, December 1, remain on the air until 11:10 p.m., every Saturday night to relay BBC broadcast announcements, which are made weekly at that time.

HIS FIRST CONCERN

Singapore, Nov. 28.

Malaya's new GOC-in-C, Lieutenant General Alexander Galloway, told an interviewer that his first concern is the welfare of the soldier and he asked civilians to be patient over the return of civilian property still requisitioned by the Army.

"I am certainly not going to put any of the soldiers under me into places that would be objectionable to them," he said. "They have had six years of living under the worst conditions, they have suffered greater hardships than the civilians, they have fought this war for us and they are not going to be set down in the bush now."

Communist Demand In France

Paris, Nov. 28.

The Central Committee of the French Communist Party today demanded the Premiership forthwith for its leader, Maurice Thorez, rejecting the plan favoured by other parties to allow the present cabinet under M. Georges Bidault to carry on until January.

The Central Committee also offered to give all active Socialist Party members agreeing to join the Communist Party the same rights and standing as those they enjoyed in the Socialist Party.

Socialists willing to turn Communist would have the same claim to executive posts in the Communist Party as if they had been members from the time they joined the Socialist Party.

"Secondly, those who exercise the powers of government must have a thorough understanding of these powers lest they step upon the rights of the people," Reuter.

Laski's Duel With Eminent K.C.

London, Nov. 27.

Mr. Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science at London University, again entered the witness-box today in the second day of his suit against the Newark Advertiser Company Limited, publishers of the "Newark Advertiser," and its editor, Mr. C. E. Parly, for alleged libel.

Sir Patrick Hastings, one of the two King's Counsel appearing for the defence, resumed his cross-examination by reading extracts from one of Professor Laski's books. Professor Laski is complaining that the report of a meeting in Newark during last year's general election campaign inaccurately implied that he advocated a revolution.

The defendants denied the meaning of the words complained of and pleaded that they were fair and accurate reports of a public meeting on a matter of public concern, published without malice. During yesterday's hearing before a special jury in the High Court, Professor Laski denied using the words complained of.

Professor Laski, who was last year's chairman of the Labour Party, today accused Sir Patrick Hastings of "fantastic rhetorical exaggeration." Hastings had read an extract from his book saying that in the last century no influence was more persuasive than that of religious leaders.

"That is why I am a member of the Labour Party and not a member of the Communist Party."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 2)

Big Four Agree At Last

Lake Success, Nov. 28.

The Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers agreed last night on all questions relating to the statue of Trieste—except the proposals on a free port and some economic conditions.

Plans for the withdrawal of troops for elections in the free territory, and for a provisional council of government were among the subjects on which an agreement was reached.

The United Nations Trusteeship Committee last night debated the application of South Africa to incorporate Southwest Africa to which the United States submitted a resolution opposing the application.

The Indian delegate proposed international trusteeship for Southwest Africa. The Soviet representative, Boris Stein, opposed the incorporation, saying that mandated territories should be accorded either complete self-government or trusteeship. The discussion was adjourned.

Moslems Going To London

New Delhi, Nov. 28.

Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, and Liaquat Ali Khan, Moslem Finance Minister in the Interim Government, will be flying with the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, this weekend to the talks called by the British Government in London.

The Central Committee also offered to give all active Socialist Party members agreeing to join the Communist Party the same rights and standing as those they enjoyed in the Socialist Party.

While the Moslems have accepted the invitation to discuss the threatened breakdown in India's coalition government, the predominantly Hindu Congress Party and Sikhs have formally declined.

It is believed that Congress contends that there is nothing to be discussed or clarified since the Party had already accepted the British Government plan for India.

It is believed that Congress contends that there is nothing to be discussed or clarified since the Party had already accepted the British Government plan for India.

During the last few months, unbearable conditions not only for their work but even for their stay in Mukden were created by the fact that not only edied by the Chinese authorities.

Baeten Up

Much data are at the disposal of the Embassy and the local civil and military authorities not offer the Soviet railwaymen due protection but on the contrary many Soviet employees fell victims to beatings and other lawless acts, which took place with the participation of members of the Chinese Army and police.

A considerable part of the Soviet railwaymen found themselves in difficult material conditions, owing to the fact that their private property have been taken away by local officials or looted by Chinese Army servicemen.

The statement, denying the Central News' assertion that 200 Soviet workers are remaining in Mukden, added that all Soviet railwaymen are leaving for Russia in the next few days.

Mr. M. A. da Silva, appearing for Mrs. Pears, denied that there was no bad feeling between him and Mrs. Pears, but claimed that this arose from the assault and had not existed before that.

Objection To Questions

On Mr. da Silva's continuing to cross-examine, Deedear in connection with a case pending before the Tenancy Tribunal, witness objected to the line of examination, saying that the tenancy action had nothing to do with the assault case.

Mr. Lo, upholding witness' objection, said that he was attacking the credibility of witness and that in fairness to Mrs. Pears, he should be allowed to proceed on this line of questioning.

If he was not permitted to continue this line of cross-examination, Mr. da Silva said, he would ask leave to withdraw.

Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF HONG KONG?

Shanghai, Nov. 28.

Local authoritative Chinese sources revealed today that the spokesman of the committee representing public bodies in Canton announced there today that they would start a boycott against Hong Kong on Dec. 1 as a protest against the incident in which a Hong Kong policeman was alleged to have kicked to death a Chinese peanut vendor.

The spokesman is reported to have said that the public bodies would boycott the British Trade Mission, scheduled to arrive in Canton on Dec. 5 and mentioned specifically that ships from Hong Kong would not be unloaded in Canton nor would ships bound for Hong Kong be loaded in Canton.

Soviet Accuses China

Nanking, Nov. 28.

Serious charges that Chinese local military and civil authorities inflicted "unbearable conditions on Soviet railway employees, who were subjected to beatings and other lawless acts" in the Mukden sector, were contained in a bluntly-worded statement issued by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy today.

The statement added that all Soviet railwaymen are leaving for Russia in the next few days.

The Soviet statement, which asserted that the official Central News Agency had "distorted the actual reason" which made the Soviet Embassy decide to repatriate the Soviet railway employees, said: "The return of Soviet railwaymen to the Soviet Union was not caused by their personal consideration—neither by bad health conditions of some of them nor by their financial distress—but by the fact that while remaining at their respective posts, they were not able to carry on their duty.

During the last few months, unbearable conditions not only for their work but even for their stay in Mukden were created by the fact that not only edied by the Chinese authorities.

From the high peaks of Mount Tzena, strongly entrenched guerrillas, their rear well protected by the frontier, have nightly launched heavy raids on Greek regular forces.

From the balconies of Ardy's two-story houses one can watch at high noon of guerrillas in the hills by flashes of exploding hand grenades.

In these night raids rebels are attempting to probe for weak points in the Greek Army lines.

Last night, the outpost of Promachos was attacked. The Commanding Officer of the post fought with his blonde 25-year-old wife at his side handing up ammunition.

Reuter.

EUROPEANS IN ASSAULT CASE

Richard William Dedear claimed at Kowloon Court yesterday that Mrs. Bertha Pears had first kicked him in the groin, then on the shin and, as he tried to summon police assistance, snatched the telephone receiver out of his hand and hit him on the head with it.

Dedear was giving evidence against Mrs. Pears on a charge of assault at 4, Knight Street, Kowloon Tong, in the early hours of the morning of Oct. 17.

Witness claimed that Mrs. Pears had returned to the flat with a party of soldiers about 1:30 a.m. and he got out of bed two hours later to tell them, "Look here! You better go. If you don't I propose calling the police to stop this noise."

Mrs. Pears then rushed at him and kicked him, Dedear said. He ran downstairs to the telephone. As he picked up the receiver Mrs. Pears continued kicking him, hit him with her fists, snatched the receiver from him and hit him on the head.

Three soldiers then appeared on the landing and he appealed to them to hold her while he telephoned. Mrs. Pears broke loose and assaulted him again. Dedear said, "He left the house at this and went to Kowloon City Police Station.

Room In Darkness

He returned an hour later to find the room in darkness. A Chinese police constable knocked at the door. There was no reply and the constable drew the curtain at the door and shone his torch in. He peered in himself, Dedear said, and saw that Mrs. Pears was still

HK Cable Theft Case

The theft of five miles of cable from the seabed off Lamma Island in British waters, involving Cable and Wireless in an overall loss of £13,754, was described in Kowloon Court yesterday when four fishermen pleaded guilty to the larceny of 150 fathoms of cable that had been recovered.

Ho Tai-hi, 26, junk master, was sentenced to two years' hard labour and the other three to 18 months' hard labour.

Insp. Askew, prosecuting, said that at 7.30 p.m. on Oct. 22 it was discovered that the Hong Kong-Singapore cable would not function. On Oct. 24, the cable ship "Pacific" investigated following tests which showed that the break was near Hong Kong. On the following day the "Pacific" reported a break about 400 fathoms from the shore at Tai Ho Wan.

On raising the cable, it was discovered it had been cut with a hacksaw. The break was repaired but the line would not function and further investigation revealed two further cuts just off Lamma Island. Repairs were effected and the line was restored.

On Oct. 31 the cable went out of action once more and it was discovered that it had again been cut with a hacksaw. A communication was received from the Macao Police that a junk had been detained there with 150 fathoms of electric cable on board. Accused were brought to Hong Kong and charged.

Five miles of cable actually was stolen, to a value of £4,264. Cost of repairs and relaying amounted to £9,400, the actual overall cost involving £13,754.

Tramway Bill Passed

The Bill to amend the Tramway Ordinance 1902 passed its first reading in Legislative Council yesterday.

Moving the resolution the Hon. Attorney General said that the purpose of the Bill was fully set out in the objects and reasons and he had nothing to add except that the Tramway Company, as far as he could ascertain, was the only public utility company which could not vary the scale of fares with the consent of the Governor in Council, and power was given in the Ordinance to avoid the cumbersome process of having to amend the Ordinance should there be a need for a variation in future.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded the motion.

Cheated His Customers

Cheng Chuen, 31, of the Wing Hing Loong Rice shop, 492 Hennessy Road (a Government Distributing centre) was brought before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday, on charges of false pretences and cheating his customers on November 26.

It was alleged that a soap dealer went to the shop with three ration cards and obtained three lengths of cloth, which should have measured 16 feet 6 inches. When he measured the cloth, he found it was three inches short in all three lengths.

Defendant was fined \$250 or one month's hard labour.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The following passengers arrived from Singapore by B.O.A.C. flying boat yesterday:—Mrs. Kew, Mrs. Stevenson, Philip Gooch, Francis Herne, Mrs. Makinson, S/O Lloyd, Brig. Goddard, Col. Newell, Miss. Woodhouse, Miss. Chung Mees-en and Miss. Mak Peng-ru.

Due to arrive from the United Kingdom by B.O.A.C. today were Messrs. Weber, Khor Gardner and Field, with Messrs. Rich Tak, Blanche and Miss Walker in transit to Shantou.

Latest arrivals in the Peninsula Hotel include Mr. & Mrs. Kaufman, Dr. and Mrs. P. F. S. Court, Mr. H. F. Hickey, Mr. J. Zylstra, Mr. Van Lachem, Mr. Massen, Mr. R. Hawley, Mr. W. A. Arkerson & Miss. Louis, Bechtling.

Departures from the Peninsula Hotel include Mr. & Mrs. Kaufman, Dr. and Mrs. P. F. S. Court, Mr. H. F. Hickey, Mr. J. Zylstra, Mr. Van Lachem, Mr. Massen, Mr. R. Hawley, Mr. W. A. Arkerson & Miss. Louis, Bechtling.

URGENT APPEAL BY D.M.S.

HKVDC ORDERS

Orders by Lieut.-Col. E.J.K. Mitchell, O.B.E., ED, Commanding H.K.V.D.C. Corps, Nov. 26, 1946, read as follows:

1. Personal Effect, belonging to the Adjutant, full details are not available at the moment, but there is believed to be open to considerable variation depending on experience, and length of service and record with HKVDC.

2. Personal Effects, believed to have belonged to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

3. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

4. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

5. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

6. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

7. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

8. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

9. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

10. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

11. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

12. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

13. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

14. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

15. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

16. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

17. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

18. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

19. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

20. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

21. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

22. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

23. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

24. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

25. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

26. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

27. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

28. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

29. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

30. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

31. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

32. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

33. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

34. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

35. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

36. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

37. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

38. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

39. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

40. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

41. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

42. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

43. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

44. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

45. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

46. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

47. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

48. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

49. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

50. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

51. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

52. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

53. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

54. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

55. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

56. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

57. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

58. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

59. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

60. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

61. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

62. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

63. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

64. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

65. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

66. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

67. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

68. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

69. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

70. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

71. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

72. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

73. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

74. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

75. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

76. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

77. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

78. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

79. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

80. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

81. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

82. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

83. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

84. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

85. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

86. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

87. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

88. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

89. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

90. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

91. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

92. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

93. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

94. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

95. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

96. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

97. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

98. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

99. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

100. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

101. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

102. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

103. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

104. Personal Effects, belonging to a deceased member of the HKVDC, found at Queen Mary Hospital.

105. Personal Effects,



Next Flight:
HONG KONG to MANILA FARE
 Saturday, Nov. 30.... HK\$600.
HONG KONG to BANGKOK Tuesday, Dec. 3.... HK\$700.
 Baggage Allowance 55 lbs.
 For Passage and Freight apply:
SOUTH EAST ASIA TRADING CO. (SIAM) Ltd.
 69, Connaught Road West. Tel. 24292.
 or **FAR EAST AVIATION CO., LTD.**
 Top Floor, National City Bank of N.Y. Bldg. Tel. 27250.
 (Entrance Duddell Street).

FAR EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC.

FEATI

MANILA, PHILIPPINES
 HONG KONG

to
 Manila-Shanghai-Bangkok-Calcutta

by

C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4 ENGINED PLANE

FARE: Hong Kong-Manila HK\$ 600—
 Hong Kong-Shanghai HK\$ 650—
 Hong Kong-Bangkok HK\$ 700—
 Hong Kong-Calcutta HK\$1160—

NEXT DEPARTURES:

HONGKONG—SHANGHAI Monday, 2nd Dec.

HONGKONG—SAN FRANCISCO via Manila—Tuesday, 3rd Dec.

HONGKONG—MANILA... Tuesday, 3rd Dec.

HONGKONG—BANGKOK Wednesday, 4th Dec.

Agents:

HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.

3rd floor, French Bank Building, Telephone No. 28600
 Kowloon Office:
 Peninsula Hotel Arcade Tel. 58440.

FEATI

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Hong Kong to San Francisco

by

C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4 ENGINED PLANE

TUESDAY, 3rd December, 1946.

FARE: US\$850

Free Baggage Allowance: 30 kilos.

FREIGHT: US\$8.50 per kilo.

Agents:

HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.

3rd floor, French Bank Building, Telephone No. 28600
 Kowloon Office:
 Peninsula Hotel Arcade Tel. 58440.



CENTRAL AIR TRANSPORT CORP.

Shell House—Queen's Road Central.
 Hong Kong.
 Tel: 23278, 27811, 27865.

SPEED, SAFETY and SERVICE.

To AMOY—SHANGHAI Monday—Wednesday—Friday.

To KUNMING Wednesday—Sunday.

To CHUNGKING Friday.
 (All Via Canton)

100 Per Cent VIRGIN WOOL
SHETLAND MATERIAL

LATEST ARRIVAL FROM U.S.A.

Per s.s. "Scottish Prince"

At Very Reasonable Price.

Further particulars please apply:

TA HING CO. (Hong Kong) LTD.
 St. George's Building, Ice House Street. Tel: 26540.

FINEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP
AND SPEEDY SERVICE

IN

**DEVELOPING
 PRINTING
 ENLARGING**

A. WHITE & CO.
 12 PEKING ROAD, KOWLOON.

CHINA MAIL

Windsor House

Managing Editor: W. J. Keates.

Telephones:

Editor 24354

Reporters & General Office 32312

(four lines)

Subscription Rates:

3 months HK\$48.00

6 months HK\$48.00

One year HK\$72.00

RIPOSTE

When, the other day, we smiled at the Taxation Committee for imposing a consumption tax on intoxicating liquors instead of increasing the excise duty, we hardly expected to find that the Government had a reserve card up its sleeve. Effective as from 9 a.m. yesterday, the duties on spirits and tobacco have now been substantially increased, and there is, after all, no special dispensation in favour of he who imbibes his whisky at home. Government has, in fact, gone much farther than the most pessimistic anticipations and there are few who will not consider the consequences as demanding the exercise of fortitude on the one hand, and a lighter touch, when pouring the evening tot, with the other. How many will, at the same time, derive the rich inner satisfaction going with the thought that he may possibly be subscribing to the idea of better pay for the Junior Clerical Service, it is unwise to conjecture too closely. Enthusiasm for a square deal is not invariably matched by any parallel zeal when it results in a demand for direct contribution. The official spokesman has urged that it might easily be painless extraction, implying that importers and retailers in a fine spirit of tolerance may recognise that the few are better able to bear the burden than the many. Our own, perhaps simpler mind suspects that this rather tempting proposition contains a catch in it somewhere, and we are far from rivaling Mr. Follows in his capacity to voyage on such alluring seas of thought. To disprove the more customary theory that wholesale wine and spirit merchants and such institutions as the British American Tobacco Company are in the trade with an aim and a purpose beyond that of merely seeing to the wise distribution of that which cheers and that which satisfies, justifies no doubt a beguiling phrase or two, from which no harm is likely to emerge. The customer has, however, usually learned to his cost that the blandishments of the Council Chamber rarely reach into the inner recesses of the offices in which these vital decisions are made, and infers that the most likely reward for gratuitously providing the information would be a snub for his pains.

GERMAN PRISONERS--ON THE ROAD BACK

In the middle of the night of 19/20 September, 1944, one thousand five hundred sullen men under guard, tramped from Colchester North Station to Berchinchurch, a distance of some four miles, and were brought to a halt in a wide field encompassed by barbed wire. The night was very dark and the ground squelched with mud. There was no cover, and tentage had to be obtained from a supply dump a short distance away. When dawn broke, the men went about setting up the tents and drawing tinted rations. It was a cheerless scene; the men were wet and despondent; some thankful that they were out of the hell that was Normandy; others highly indignant to find that everything had not been "laid on" for them; all wondering what captivity would be like.

For these were German prisoners, the first large body of men captured around Caen to be brought to the Eastern Command area. The following night they were joined by another 1,000, and by 24 September, over 6,000 of Hitler's West Wall defenders were encamped around Berchinchurch. Among them were men who had participated in the 1940 Blitzkrieg, "We March Against England" in the Paris cafes, and had been scheduled to land in Britain after the Luftwaffe had disposed of the Few.

Not New

It was no new experience for historic Colchester to have alien troops in and around its Roman walls. Through all the years, its story is one of marching armies, beleaguered garrisons, fortified camps and confined prisoners. After three centuries of Roman occupation, Jute Saxons and Anglo-Saxons brought fire and slaughter to the city; later, the Danes' Black Army, with double-headed axe and sharp arrow massacred the entire townspeople. After Crecy, French prisoners of rank were held in the castle; Dutch soldiers, Scotsmen, religious malcontents and State prisoners have been imprisoned there at different periods. With the coming of the Hanoverian monarchs, even German mercenaries have been stationed there. Records show that in 1809, four squadrons of German cavalry were employed to suppress a rising of the militia at Ely, and there was a great outcry in the country when these foreigners were ordered to flog the leaders. More recently, when British troops left for the Crimea, troops from Hesse, known locally as the German legion, were quartered in Colchester.

Two Years

Two years have passed since that wet night when the first remnants of the Wehrmacht reached Berchinchurch. The desolate meadow has become, in the words of Cardinal Frings, Archbishop of Cologne, first German from Germany to visit 186 POW Camp, a "gilded cage." The tents have given way to rows of Nissen huts and brick buildings; concrete roads run where once muddy paths meandered; there are ornamental flower beds and vegetable gardens; it is all neat and trim. The sullen, despondent men themselves are changed; despite the barbed wire, the sense of frustration and injury, many of these men have learned much which was always closed to them; they find a new hope in the future.

And now they are on their way home to participate in the reconstruction of a new and, we hope, a better and peaceful Germany.

The Government recently announced its scheme for the accelerated repatriation of the 394,000 Germans held in Britain, a decision which has meant much at Berchinchurch, for 186 is the Base Transit Camp for the whole of Eastern Command, where men for repatriation are collected from other Commands, and every week 1,000 men pass through its gates on the road back.

Priority

Priority in repatriation is given to those prisoners who were known to be anti-Nazis before 1939 or who have shown since a "positive democratic attitude" and are likely to play a useful part in the rehabilitation of Germany. For the most part such men are controlling prisoner groups or occupy other responsible positions. Next highest priority goes to workers, such as timber workers and miners, particularly those who have volunteered to work in the mines. A certain number get preferential treatment on compassionate grounds, and thereafter, the general criterion is length of service spent in captivity. Only those men whose homes are in the British Zone can at present

be sent, but agreement is being sought from the other controlling powers in Germany for the reception in their respective areas of men who were domiciled there. Unbinding Nazis are not in the running at all, nor are high-ranking officers, whether or not they have political leanings. All told, some 16,000 men will go back every month, five times as many as in the past. The dispatch of all the prisoners will take 26 months, under these arrangements, but it is possible that it will be speeded up if sufficient regular shipping can be organized.

By PETER LOVEGROVE

able men are trained for the Roman Catholic Church; there, they learn what Christianity means, the structure of the church, fundamental principles of social life, the family and the state, as well as mathematics, physics, biology, German art and philosophy, ancient and modern languages. Only 40 students turned up at the first lesson in March 1945, but by July the number had risen to 47, and now there are several hundreds attending the six-week course.

I also saw two chapels, beautifully and simply decorated; in one, an artist was painting on an old piece of canvas and a home-made easel, a biblical scene which is destined for the main altar.

The thirst for knowledge is not confined to religious affairs. Since May 1945, when a school opened, men have received technical and agricultural training, and learned English and other foreign languages. Discussion groups are held regularly; lecturers come from universities and the Political Intelligence Department; the men can also go to the re-educational training centre at Wilton Park, where they get a course in the democratic way of life.

Cannot See

The value of these open forums is obvious. The men are interested in them; they ask pertinent questions; they want to know how the British machine ticks. It would be idle to pretend that they are being converted to democracy; they have been part of a rigid machine in which individual thinking was discouraged for too long, and they have the natural and inevitable bias to discount much of what they hear as propaganda. No doubt they cannot see Germany's present day tragedy against the background of the fearful iniquities committed by their leaders and so many of their comrades. No doubt they have little sense of their guilt, and they blame Britain not only for the barbed wire around them, but also for the destruction of their cities and the misery that has befallen their people; for having given guarantees to Poland; even, in some cases, for not having shown long before 1939 that we meant business; "Democracy" to men who became comparatively rich during the occupation—and after the liberation. Yet there are hundreds of others who are poverty stricken and starving and the main reason is because the wealthy Chinese will not lift a finger to help the impoverished section of its own community.

Tomorrow (Saturday) you will start on the return journey and soon will tell the people at home what you have seen and heard. I wonder how your picture of Hong Kong and Chinese relief, as it is now, will be painted to those in England who have supported the effort financially and fundamentally for over four years.

May I suggest you tell them this, Lady Cripps?

In Hong Kong there is plenty of everything for all. There are many Chinese who made large fortunes and others who became comparatively rich during the occupation—and after the liberation. Yet there are hundreds of others who are poverty stricken and starving and the main reason is because the wealthy Chinese will not lift a finger to help the impoverished section of its own community.

From morning till night the Colony's roads feel the weight of dozens of expensive and streamlined limousines while along the sidewalks are lined the beggars, the "cumshaw" children, the destitutes and the old.

Those of the Chinese who have money live well in our Colony, indeed they live like lords, domestically and socially, yet they least of all are tolerant of the plight of their own resourceless people.

The British Government in Hong Kong does its utmost in aiding where the Chinese fail to tread, but there ought to be more much more cooperation in the shape of dollar bills from the wealthy. But then it seems they are very content to leave it all to us.

Your obvious wish to help the needy and to promote more friendly feelings between Britain and China is very well understood and appreciated.

Lady Cripps, but it is a little disconcerting to know that British families may soon pour more hard gained cash which they earned in the factories under the stress of war into the laps of poverty stricken Chinese while the moneybags of their countrymen remain tightly closed.

Compare the standards of living in Hong Kong and England today and any intended voluntary aid from Britain here would promote a ridiculous situation. As you know, the British housewife's biggest and most important worry now is food. To her, the sight of a Hong Kong grocery store with its shelves of unrationed and edible goods would have no exaggeration, a bright dreamlike quality.

The eggs, the bacon, meat, fish, fruit and nuts and all the things that they have done without so patiently for so long in England is within reach of all who have the money to buy in Hong Kong. But the people at home are not fully aware of the bulk of foodstuffs stored in several parts of the world.

Ask them instead of giving to save their money to buy food from our exporting Dominions and America just as China is doing. And tell them in England to issue more very many more, details to the countries almost unaffected by the war, about how they are living at

CARNIVAL



"Of course I understand the nature of an outfit! I'm your caddie, isn't I?"

An Open Letter To Lady Cripps

Dear Lady Cripps—On October 4 you set out from England after peace was declared in Europe. For just as in England they do not know much about life in Hong Kong, the rest of the world is not yet fully aware of Britain's continued privations, its stringent food rationing and its almost complete lack of 'luxury' commodities.

Before you return to your Fund's London offices, Lady Cripps, why not make a tour of the Colony's public restaurants, hotels, shops and business premises all frequented by the wealthy and observe the casual attire with which they rid themselves of dollars in the easy assurance that they have a great many more.

China is a beautiful country and its hills rise proudly up to meet clear blue skies, but its people are filled with an almost belligerent national feeling. Britain's policy, together with the rest of the world, seems to be appeasement on every score. But I fail to see why poorly filled coffers at home should be emptied even more for the rehabilitation programme of a country which is not much more impoverished than our own.

M. B.

Taking No Chances

Sioux City, Iowa

Nov. 27.

Lee Moore, a former slave who has attained the unusual age of 106, is taking no chances. When he dies, the negro will have a plot of ground ready for his burial and a headstone to mark his grave.

He came to Sioux City recently for that purpose and invested his last \$300 for the lot and stone.

Moore carries a small paper pouch in his pocket containing receipts for his purchases and to make sure instructions for his burial do not become illegible. The envelope contains a metal plate on which have been printed his last wishes and a photo of the negro.

Moore was born in Buenos Aires, he said, on July 12, 1840. At the age of 17, when "Buchanan" was President, he came to the United States. Because he was unable to pay his passage, the ship's officers sold him as a slave. He remained a slave until freed by the United States civil war.

The thin old man who wants to bury himself "without help from any county or state" is in search of light work. He was refused a State pension because he had papers in his pocket showing he was the owner of property worth \$300.

But that property consisted of the headstone and burial lot.

Associated Press.

Ottawa, Nov. 23. Contracts were completed today for Canadian construction of \$35,732,825 worth of shipping for the French Government in the next two years. The contract embraces 18 freighters and 140 cargo barges. Associated Press.

LEGAL BATTLES OVER JEWS

Petition Submitted For Writ Of Habeas Corpus

Fate Of 4,000 To Be Decided

Jerusalem, Nov. 27. Several hundred Jewish spectators were unable to gain admittance to the heavily-guarded court room in Jerusalem today when the legal battle to decide the fate of the latest batch of illegal Jewish immigrants opened in the High Court of Justice.

The small court was crowded long before the three British judges, led by the Chief Justice, Sir William Fitzgerald, took their seats on the bench. Mr. Edward Goitein, Jewish barrister, submitted a petition asking the court to issue writs of Habeas Corpus "releasing 4,000 immigrants from unlawful custody."

Detention order against the refugees was issued yesterday after an order was granted by the High Court on Monday directing Mr. H.L.G. Gurney, Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, and six high ranking military, naval and police officers, to show cause why the immigrants should not be released.

During a long legal argument in court, Mr. Goitein alleged that the deportation of immigrants constituted an "abuse of power by the Executive."

The Solicitor-General, Mr. J.B. Griffin, told the court that the public "appeared to think the deportation of illegal Jewish immigrants was in defiance of the High Court."

"Nothing is further from the fact," he declared.

Mr. Griffin added that what the court had to decide was whether the immigrants now held in custody were being held lawfully from an Order-in-Council made in 1937, which empowered the High Commissioner, among other things, to make "deportation orders."

The Solicitor-General said: "The High Commissioner can make regulations or laws through this Order as seems fit to maintain the security of the country."

Mr. Gurney, Chief Secretary to the Palestine Government, stated in evidence that illegal immigrant ships were being brought into Palestine territorial waters so that anyone who could prove that he or she was proceeding to Palestine legally could come forward.

Mr. Goitein, referring to the detention order issued yesterday by the High Commissioner in respect of immigrants aboard the "Lochita," said: "This document decides the fate of more than 4,000 people. It is not a dead letter of the law."

He submitted that it was unlawful to take illegal immigrants on "prison ships" outside the three-mile territorial zone, keep them imprisoned on the high seas and detain them again on Cyprus.

He argued that jurisdiction of the British naval, military and police personnel did not extend to high seas.

"All this can be stopped by Habeas Corpus," Mr. Goitein said.

After a session lasting four hours the court rose to consider its judgment.—Reuter.

"If there has been any deception, it has been self-deception."—Associated Press.

NO PARTITION WANTED

Hamburg, Nov. 27. The Munster Free Democratic Party Congress today passed a resolution expressing opposition to all attempts aimed at the partition of Schleswig-Holstein, the British News Service in Germany reports.

"We demand a united Schleswig-Holstein because we do not want enmity between Germans and Danes," said the resolution, which declared that the partition proposed by the Danish Foreign Minister was "contrary to the interests of efficient administration and to the old-established rights of the province. Partition would only hamper the peaceful democratic development,"—Reuter.

RUMANIAN ELECTIONS PROTEST

Washington, Nov. 26.

The U.S. Government today refused recognition of the results of the Rumanian elections and accused the Rumanian Government of using terrorism and manipulation of electoral registers in conducting last week's polling.

Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson said in a statement:

"The State Department have now received extensive reports concerning the conduct of those elections and information contained therein makes it abundantly clear that as a result of manipulation of electoral registers, the procedure followed in the balloting and counting of votes as well as by intimidation through terrorism of large democratic elements of the electorate, the franchise on that occasion was effectively denied to an important section of the population."

"Consequently the United States Government cannot regard these elections as in compliance with the assurances given by the Rumanian Government to the United States, United Kingdom and USSR Governments in implementation of the Moscow decision."

Big Three Decision

Mr. Acheson recalled that following a decision by the Big Three Foreign Ministers, the Rumanian Government had pledged to "hold free and unfettered elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal and secret ballot."

Mr. Acheson at a Press conference declined to speculate as to any possible further action by the U.S. Government in this matter and stressed that non-recognition of the Rumanian Government itself was not implied by his statement.—Reuter.

Objections

Both Mr. Philip Noel-Baker (Britain) and Senator Tom Connally (United States) objected to Mr. Molotov's new amendment at the 700 delegates to the National Assembly to "vote for a draft constitution as revised by the political consultative conference," which favours another draft.

These sources interpreted Chiang's action as a heavy blow to the powerful Kuomintang clique, which favours another draft.

Replies to Communist charges that the Assembly represents only the Kuomintang Party Information Minister to offset the lack of heat. Incident of the delegates were registered as independents and 10 per cent as members of the Young China Party and Social Democrats.

He said only 42 per cent were registered as Kuomintang members.—Associated Press.

Soviet delegation suggests that under the Charter there can be no such bases or fortifications, except as defined by special agreement approved by the Security Council. That approval would, of course, be subject to the Council's Military Committee."

"Many months ago, with Britain and Canada, we proposed international control of atomic

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE PROPOSALS

London, Nov. 27. The London Economic Conference has made no less than 23 recommendations regarding inter-Governmental commodity agreements.

These mostly follow the familiar lines though there are a few surprises.

One is that member countries should accept the decision of the International Trade Organization on whether their continued participation in the existing commodity agreements is consistent with their obligations.

Other provisions are full publicity measures to expand consumption where practicable, consideration of shortage as well as surpluses, equal representation for importing and exporting.—Reuter.

BRITISH PROPOSAL ADOPTED

Lake Success, N.Y. Nov. 27.

The United Nations Political Committee adopted by a vote of 33 to 17, with two abstentions, the first paragraph of the British resolution, which "considers that items four and five on the agenda (troops census and armaments, respectively) are concerned with two aspects of the same question of reduction and regulation of armament."

The Committee adopted by 36 votes to 12, with four abstentions, the second paragraph of the British resolution, which says "as the first step in the study of this question and to assist in the implementation of Article 43, the Committee propose that the Assembly recommend all members of the United Nations to furnish the following information to the Secretary-General for communication to the Security Council and other members of the United Nations for publication."

The Committee adopted without opposition the next British proposal, which deals with reports of armed forces in the territory of members of the United Nations.

M. Molotov, of Russia, said he had no objection to insertion in this clause of the words "including the military type of formation."

The Committee also adopted, without opposition, the two points originated by the Soviet delegation of including in the reports of forces in ex-memy states, all information regarding air and naval bases.

The Russian delegate interrupted the voting on that part of the British resolution asking for a census of all troops at home and abroad to propose an amendment asking the United Nations to "reveal the nature of armaments, such as atomic bombs, rocket weapons, flying bombs and others."

Objections

Both Mr. Philip Noel-Baker (Britain) and Senator Tom Connally (United States) objected to Mr. Molotov's new amendment at the 700 delegates to the National Assembly to "vote for a draft constitution as revised by the political consultative conference."

The Committee adopted the British proposal to include in the troops' census home territories by 40 votes to 10, with two abstentions.

The Political Committee decided by 25 votes to 19, with seven abstentions, to accept the United States amendment to the British proposal making the effective date for the reports December 15.—Reuter.

Surprise Amendment

Lake Success, Nov. 28.

Opposing the British proposal that troop data submitted to the United Nations should be verified in the spot by United Nations inspection agency, M. Molotov had noted that the United States had opposed it and added, "the Soviet Union will accept any decision taken by the United Kingdom and the United States. If they are both agreeable to control, the Soviet Union will agree to this."

Mr. Byrnes is understood to have suggested the holding of "top secret" meetings of this kind so as to avoid the day to day press reports which might tend to give undue prominence to the concessions made by M. Molotov.

The Council of Ministers agreed not to divulge the details of yesterday's meeting.—Reuter.

TURK MINISTERS' TOUR

Istanbul, Nov. 27.

The Turkish Prime Minister and the Minister of National Defence arrived here from Ankara today on their way to Thrace, where they will inspect the Turkish army garrisons and discuss avenir near the Turkish-Greek frontier, where Communist bands have lately been reported active.—Reuter.

Claim Rejected

Lake Success, N.Y. Nov. 27.

The United States today rejected the Soviet claim that the United Nations Security Council should have control of fortifications in strategic trusteeship territories.

The United States delegate, Mr. John Dulles, said in the Trusteeship Committee: "The

NAVY LEAVES ALEXANDRIA

London, Nov. 28. An Admiralty spokesman announced yesterday that all Naval personnel, with the exception of four radio operators, have been withdrawn from Alexandria, Britain's biggest wartime Mediterranean Naval base.

The spokesman added that evacuation has been taking place for some time and that the movement of installations, men, material and ships was completed yesterday. He was unable to say immediately how many men were involved.

The evacuation, he declared, was in accordance with a British undertaking to Egypt to withdraw all military and naval forces from Cairo, Alexandria and the Nile Valley by March 31 next.

The British delegation negotiating the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936 announced on May 7 that British forces would move from Alexandria, Cairo and the Nile Valley.

Most of the British warships based in Alexandria during the war had already been withdrawn before yesterday's operations began. They moved to Malta, Cyprus and Haifa.

Ships that have been moved since May included one aircraft carrier, four cruisers, one destroyer and three submarines, the spokesman declared.

Alexandria was first used as a British Naval base when Italy invaded Abyssinia in October, 1939. But the 1936 treaty between Britain and Egypt ruled that Alexandria was to cease being a garrison town, and that it could be used as a Naval base by Britain only with Egypt's special permission.

In the years immediately before the war, the harbour was improved with dry-dock accommodation and the installation of a huge floating dock with a lifting capacity of 60,000 tons.

Alexandria was recognized as Britain's principal and safest wartime base in the Mediterranean during the second world war. Less than 2,000 miles from Brindisi, nearest Italian port, it was a common target for Axis bombers based variously in Italy, Crete, Tripoli and Rhodes Island.—Associated Press.

CHIANG'S ADVICE TO ASSEMBLY

Nanking, Nov. 27. Reliable sources say that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the 700 delegates to the National Assembly to "vote for a draft constitution as revised by the political consultative conference."

These sources interpreted Chiang's action as a heavy blow to the powerful Kuomintang clique, which favours another draft.

Replies to Communist charges that the Assembly represents only the Kuomintang Party Information Minister to offset the lack of heat. Incident of the delegates were registered as independents and 10 per cent as members of the Young China Party and Social Democrats.

He said only 42 per cent were registered as Kuomintang members.—Associated Press.

Energy as the first and vital step towards more general limitation of armaments. We have, however, the gap which lies between great hope and their practical realisation. The Soviet Union also must be aware of that gap. We are glad to recognise there is now some evidence of cooperation within the Military Staff Committee, but progress is painfully slow."—Reuter.

Soviet delegation suggests that under the Charter there can be no such bases or fortifications, except as defined by special agreement approved by the Security Council. That approval would, of course, be subject to the Council's Military Committee."

"Many months ago, with Britain and Canada, we proposed international control of atomic

You May Bend; You Won't Break

Washington, Nov. 27.

The United States Army's top psychiatrist says the new strains that the atom age has placed on the human mind may cause many people to "bend" toward mental illness, but not necessarily "break."

Dr. William Menninger, former Brigadier-General, was director of the neuropsychiatric division of the Surgeon-General's office. He said in an interview that there is a great difference between "bending" mentally and "breaking," so that great increases in insanity are not inevitable.

One of the major preventives, he said, is strong public leadership in which the masses of people can have great confidence.

Dr. Menninger in civilian life remains a chief consultant in neuropsychiatry to the Surgeon-General. Here is how he diagnoses America's postwar mental health problem:

Diagnosis

1. An atom-bomb war, or a war in which destruction would be on a mass scale too terrible for the human mind to imagine.

2. The human mind to imagine such a general and distant threat that it alone is not suffi-

cient to cause many minds to "break."

2. But world outlook is so uncertain as to cause a feeling of insecurity in many individuals.

Security and satisfaction in everyday life are two cornerstones upon which sanity are built," said Dr. Menninger.

Anxiety

"Generally speaking, when insecurity is felt toward issues vital to the individual—his job, his family, his future—he develops anxiety. If no solution is found, mental illness may result. World and national unrest and uncertainty contribute to this personal insecurity."

(Dr. Menninger said there will be a slight rise in "statistical" mental illnesses, because there are more older people in the United States population and mental troubles arise with age.

—Associated Press.

HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB - THE FINAL MEETING

PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at

HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 1st DECEMBER

FIRST SADDLING BELL 2.00 P.M.
FIRST RACE STARTS AT 2.30 P.M.

(Attention is drawn to the alteration of times)

The Programme will include—

1st Race—THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CUP

2nd Race—THE ARMY CUP

3rd Race—THE UNITED SERVICES CUP

4th Race—THE GOVERNOR'S CUP

5th Race—THE ROYAL NAVAL CUP

CASH SWEEPS The usual "Through" numbers (\$10) may be obtained at the Office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor.

TÖTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.

ENTRANCE—(Public Enclosure \$1.00 including Tax
(Members Enclosure \$3.00)

LUNCH

A limited number of lunches for Members of the Hong Kong Jockey Club will be available in the Coffee Room. Tables should be booked in advance with the No. 1 Boy at the Club House, Happy Valley. Tel. 2881.

There are a limited number of Boxes available, for which application should be made to Post to the Clerk of the Course. (Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q., R.E.M.E., Land Forces) enclosing a remittance for \$25. Tickets cannot be issued until payment is received.

Major H. M. R. HODGMAN,

Hon. Secretary, H.K.S.R.C.

BY COURTESY OF THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB



"AVLON"

Brand of

<b

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

BETTY GRABLE JOHN PAYNE CARMEN MIRANDA HARRY JAMES CESAR ROMERO

They're dancing on top of the world... to the melody of love in their hearts!

SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES

CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD • EDWARD EVERETT HORTON Directed by JAMES CAGNEY Produced by WILLIAM LE BARON Screen Play by Walter Baldwin Adapted by Jerome Thern

20th CENTURY FOX TECHNICOLOR

SHOWING TO-DAY **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.

EAGLE-LION PRESENTS
REX HARRISON IN

'THE RAKE'S PROGRESS'

WITH LILLI PALMER * JEAN KENT
GRIFFITH JONES
MARGARET JOHNSTON * MARIE LOPEZ
GARRY MARSH

* ALSO GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

NEXT CHANGE IN **"KEEP 'EM FLYING"**
A Universal Picture

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
DAILY AT 2.30 5.15 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

DEAD STOLEN LIVING SLAIN
... The most daring shock sensation ever brought to the screen... based on facts of years ago!

Boris KARLOFF in Robert Louis Stevenson's **THE BODY SNATCHER** BELA LUGOSI

HENRY DANIEL EDITH ATWATER RUSSELL WADE SHARON HOFFITT

Commencing Sunday! **"OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY"**

ORIENTAL
Showing To-Day, 2.30 5.15 7.30 9.30 p.m.
THE TRUE STORY OF EVERY WOMAN'S FIGHTING MAN

ERNIE PYLES
"STORY OF G.I. JOE"
BURGESS MEREDITH ERNIE PYLES Robert Mitchum The Captain

CATHAY TODAY ONLY
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
IS there always a SEVENTH VEIL between a woman and the men who love her?

"THE SEVENTH VEIL"

Starring James MASON Ann TODD

TO-MORROW
"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"
IN TECHNICOLOR

BRITAIN'S CONCERN OVER FUTURE OF INDIA

London, Nov. 27. Lord Pethick Lawrence, Secretary of State of India, made the following statement in the House of Lords today: "The British Government have invited Lord Wavell to come to this country for consultation with regard to the political situation in India and have requested him to invite two representatives of the Indian National Congress, two representatives of the Moslem League and one representative of the Sikh community to accompany him. We are still in communication with the parties, and I can therefore say nothing further at present. The House will be aware that Dr. Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, has stated that Moslem League representatives will not attend the Constituent Assembly, as set up on the basis proposed by the Cabinet Mission, which is due to meet on December 9.

"This situation is mainly due to differences in view between Congress and the Moslem League as to interpretation of certain provisions in the Cabinet Mission statement of May 16.

"The purpose of the proposed discussions is to endeavour to reach a common understanding between the two major parties on the basis on which the work of the Assembly can proceed with the cooperation of all parties."

Meanwhile, Fraser Wighton, Reuters Political Correspondent, says that official London sources today stated that acceptan-

ces are still awaited to the Viceroy's invitations to the Congress and Moslem League. While news from New Delhi suggesting that Congress' first reaction to the proposals was unfavourable may be accurate, it is understood in informed quarters that the Viceroy will do everything in his power to obtain the co-operation of Congress in the discussions.

"Bold Step"

The first reactions of all parties in Parliament to the British Government's invitation are of satisfaction of what is described as a "bold step."

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

London, Nov. 27.

The Government was defeated by 45 votes to 13 in the House of Lords today—where the Opposition has a big majority—on a motion by Lord Templewood, Conservative, calling for immediate and comprehensive penal reform.

Earlier this year it was reported that the Government planned to bring in a measure similar to that prepared just before the war by Lord Templewood (then Sir Samuel Hoare), but it was not included in this year's legislative programme. Lord Templewood declared that a modern national penal system had no place for corporal punishment.—Reuters.

Mr. Reginald Sorenson, Member of the Parliamentary delegation to India, said: "I am very glad indeed to hear that the Viceroy and representatives of the major parties are to visit this country and trust most earnestly that this will not only lead to a deeper understanding between the Moslem League and Congress, but also between Indians and this country. I am sure they will come in the belief that the Labour Government is in earnest in its deep desire that the transition to a new and independent India shall be unaccompanied by rancour or violence."

Sir Stanley Reed, Conservative and former editor of the "Times of India," said: "Those who desire above all to serve India have viewed developments with feelings akin to dismay. They nourish the hope, perhaps a vain hope, that working together in a coalition, Congress Party and Moslem League with their Sikh colleagues and representatives of the Scheduled Castes will learn the wisdom and fruitfulness of cooperation and from this will proceed in that spirit to the great work of the Constituent Assembly, which will establish things to come in India possibly for generations."

Deep Desire

The Labour journalist M.P.

Mr. Michael Foot, said: "Everyone is deeply concerned about (Continued at foot of next col.)

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY

2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.

Stan LAUREL Oliver HARDY IN

"AIR RAID WARDENS"

An M-G-M Picture

NEXT CHANGE

Barbara STANWICK Henry FONDA IN

"YOU BELONG to ME"

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across

- Spend lavishly
- Dangerous
- Rock
- Excuse
- Scholastic
- Warlike
- Establishment
- Calm down
- Unbreakable
- Payments for services
- Place for cure
- Beneficial
- Handshake
- Leave
- Sour
- Cover with folds
- Ceremonies
- Song-thrush
- Lawful
- Not tied
- Mistake

Yesterday's Crossword

- Hased
- Ochre
- Militant
- Added
- Stepped
- Compute
- Stand
- Hates
- Evidence
- Linen
- Gather
- Human
- Sing
- Dearest
- Octave
- Handyman
- Evasion
- Curse
- Agent
- Swear

Clues Down

- Wax light
- Garden flower
- Wippen again
- Painter's stand
- Team
- Tiny speck
- Choppers
- Part of egg
- Mistake
- Human
- Sing
- Dearest
- Octave
- Handyman
- Evasion
- Curse
- Agent
- Swear

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LTD.

Speed Frequency Dependability
Registration Special Cargo Oil Tanks Carports Space

ANTICIPATED

ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
s.s. "MARINE FALCON"	Mid December Singapore, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York
s.s. "JACKSON VICTORY"	1st week Dec. San Francisco via Shanghai
s.s. "GENERAL M.C. MEIGS"	San Francisco via Shanghai
s.s. "PRESIDENT MONROE"	Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York
s.s. "PRESIDENT MADISON"	End December Manila
s.s. "GENEVAL W.H. GORDON"	San Francisco via Shanghai
s.s. "FURMAN VICTORY"	
s.s. "LANE VICTORY"	
s.s. "PRESIDENT McKinley"	
s.s. "GENERAL W.H. GORDON"	

FOR PASSAGE AND FREIGHT APPLY TO—
AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LTD.

1. George's Bldg. Tel. No. 28172/28173

PACIFIC FAR EAST LINE

Sailing from Hong Kong Trans-Pacific to San Francisco and Los Angeles direct

—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—

s.s. "CHINA VICTORY" Dec. 16th 1946.

s.s. "SWARTHMORE VICTORY" Jan. 6th 1947.

AMERICAN PIONEER LINE

Sailing to New York, Boston, Other Atlantic Ports via Panama Canal

—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—

s.s. "STAGHOUND" 30th Dec. 1946.

s.s. "RED JACKET" End Jan. 1947.

For Full Particulars Call

United States Lines Company
GENERAL LINES CO. AGENTS

314, Queen's Building. Tel. 33092.

BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

Monthly Service to Pacific Coast and Atlantic Coast Ports via Panama Canal

DODWELL-CASTLE LINE

Monthly Service to Atlantic Coast Ports via Suez Canal

For further particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD. AGENTS

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Telephone 28021.

S.S. "MERRY MOLLER"

HONGKONG-MACAO

Daily Sailings:

From Hongkong 8.00 a.m.

From Macao 1.30 p.m.

(For Passengers and Cargo)

For Freight and Passenger Rates Please Apply

TA HING CO. (HONGKONG) LTD.

St. George's Bldg., Ice House Street. Tel. 28550.

THE HO HONG STEAMSHIP CO. (1932) LTD.

S.S. "HONG SIANG"

Due from Straits 9th December

Sailing for Swatow and Amoy 10th December

LOADING 15th December

SAILING 16th December

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG

Subject to Alteration without notice

For Freight and Passage Particulars Apply

THE HO HONG CO. (CHINA) LTD.

42a, Bonham Strand W. Tel. 25546 & 26127.

DEBATE ON DEMOB RATE

Mr. Attlee Replies To Critics

The following is a detailed report of the House of Commons debate on the Prime Minister's speech dealing with the demobilisation of British troops serving abroad:

Mr. Anthony Eden (Conservative): "While I do not want to contest the list of present commitments to which the Prime Minister has referred, I feel that we must now add to them the deteriorating situation in India. There are two questions I would like to put to him. As he will be aware one of the most important sources of discontent is the feeling among the men, who have served long periods, dating from the war, that they were being asked to continue that service, while those replacing them will have to serve for much shorter period. Will he attempt to meet this by evening that contrast up?"

"The second question has reference to reserved occupations. There were many reserved occupations which had to be created for the winning of the war, but it is not easy to persuade serving soldiers that these reserved occupations must remain exactly as they then were. Can anything be done to ensure that those in reserved occupations are reduced to the absolute minimum for the national need and that the others can do their service as others did in the war?"

No Blunder

The Prime Minister: "We do not want to call up people for longer periods than are necessary. People who are called up now will not be serving as long periods as those who had to serve during the war. I will look into the second point to see if anything can be done as to reserved occupations."

Crespi said that he heard questions put by Mr. Wentworth Day to Professor Laski but did not hear Professor Laski mention revolution by violence in his replies.

The Prime Minister: "I think everybody should take great care not to discourage troops by suggesting they have been let down, when they have not been."

Mr. Stokes (Lab.): "Will he bear in mind that the Government cannot call up young skilled and semi-skilled men and have a high output?"

A Balance

Mr. Attlee: "We are very well aware of that, but there has to be a balance in these things. It is quite right. It is a hardship to people kept overseas, but I have claims from industry, the universities and the rest that we must not spoil men's careers, but we must to even handed justice."

Mr. Fletcher (Con.): "Is he aware of the colossal blunder which the Government committed in having to demobilise the services of this country, down below the safety limit and that having to readjust it upwards afterwards involves consequent hardship to our serving men?"

The Prime Minister: "That is our aim."

Viscount Hinchinbrook (Con.): "Is he aware of the colossal blunder which the Government committed in having to demobilise the services of this country, down below the safety limit and that having to readjust it upwards afterwards involves consequent hardship to our serving men?"

The Prime Minister: "No, there was no blunder. Perhaps he will remember the line taken by the opposition on demobilisation."

Much Discontent

Mr. Shurmer (Lab.): "Is not sympathy the wives and parents want, it is their husbands and sons and owing to this holdup, many of the men serving in the Middle East who would have been eligible for leave will have to spend their 4th or 5th Christmas away from home, as a result of the slow up in demobilisation. It is not good enough."

The Prime Minister: "I will certainly look into that question of leave I think I have fully explained the reason and the fact that, when we have a target we said that must necessarily depends on circumstances."

Brigadier Head (Con.): "Is he aware that if this statement had been made 2 or 3 weeks earlier

Laski's Duel With Eminent K.C.

(Continued from Page 1)

Referring to Professor Laski's book "Reflection on the Revolution of Our Time," Sir Patrick asked: "Is the underlying feature of the book that while war is on there is a chance of revolution by consent but as soon as war is over the chance of consent is gone?"

Professor Laski: "Diminisher?"

Hastings: "Gone, I say."

Laski: "I say diminishes."

Hastings: "Do you accept the word 'gone'?"

Laski: "No, diminishes."

Air Chief's Evidence

Later, Professor Laski declared: "I should say that the arrival of the Labour Party in power had reinforced the possibility of the continuance of the revolution by consent which I had looked for as a solution of our problems."

At the end of Professor Laski's cross-examination, which lasted nearly four hours, evidence was interposed of Air Vice-Marshal H. V. Champion de Crespigny, Governor of Schleswig Holstein and Labour candidate for whom Professor Laski was speaking in Newark at the time of the alleged libel.

Crespi said that he heard questions put by Mr. Wentworth Day to Professor Laski but did not hear Professor Laski mention revolution by violence in his replies.

"I am quite sure that Professor Laski did not make that statement otherwise I should have paid particular attention to it," he declared.—Reuter.

BILLS BECOME LAW

Five Bills became law as they passed their second and third reading in Legislative Council yesterday. They were: The Hong Kong Police Reserve Amendment Ordinance 1946.

The Merchant Shipping Amendment Ordinance 1946; The Tallyclerk's (Licensing) Ordinance 1946; The Summary Offences Amendment Ordinance 1946; The Meals and Intoxicating Liquors Tax Ordinance 1946.

All the Bills were moved by the Hon. Attorney General and seconded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary.

NERO FIDDLING?

New York, Nov. 28.—The South African Indian Congress delegation in New York issued a statement today, saying that intervention by the United Nations was "imperative" should be made."

The Speaker called on Mr. C. Taylor (Con.), but Mr. Gallacher demanded to have an answer and there was some interruption.

The Speaker: "Mr. Gallacher put an argument, not a question?"

Mr. Gallacher and there were loud cries

of "Order."

RADIO

ZB Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 945 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.30 p.m. also on 6.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—Charlie Barnett & His Orchestra & The Ink Spots.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.30 p.m.—Piano Duets, Ravelci and Landauer.

1.45 p.m.—Richard Strauss—Tone Poem "Don Juan."

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Bob and Bing Crosby.

7.00 p.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

7.45 p.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

8.00 p.m.—London, Relay News.

8.10 p.m.—Romance and Rhythm.

8.20 p.m.—Variety, Revue.

8.30 p.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

8.45 p.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

9.00 p.m.—London, Relay News.

10.05 p.m.—"The Gondoliers"—An Abridged Version of Gilbert & Sullivan's Light Opera.

10.45 p.m.—Mengsburg's Concert Orch.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

12.30 a.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 a.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.00 a.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 a.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 a.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.30 a.m.—Piano Duets, Ravelci and Landauer.

1.45 a.m.—Richard Strauss—Tone Poem "Don Juan."

2.00 a.m.—Close Down.

6.30 a.m.—Bob and Bing Crosby.

7.00 a.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

7.45 a.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

8.00 a.m.—London, Relay News.

8.10 a.m.—Romance and Rhythm.

8.20 a.m.—Variety, Revue.

8.30 a.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

8.45 a.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

9.00 a.m.—London, Relay News.

10.05 a.m.—"The Gondoliers"—An Abridged Version of Gilbert & Sullivan's Light Opera.

10.45 a.m.—Mengsburg's Concert Orch.

11.00 a.m.—Close Down.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.30 p.m.—Piano Duets, Ravelci and Landauer.

1.45 p.m.—Richard Strauss—Tone Poem "Don Juan."

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Bob and Bing Crosby.

7.00 p.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

7.45 p.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

8.00 p.m.—London, Relay News.

8.10 a.m.—Romance and Rhythm.

8.20 a.m.—Variety, Revue.

8.30 a.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

8.45 a.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

9.00 a.m.—London, Relay News.

10.05 a.m.—"The Gondoliers"—An Abridged Version of Gilbert & Sullivan's Light Opera.

10.45 a.m.—Mengsburg's Concert Orch.

11.00 a.m.—Close Down.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.30 p.m.—Piano Duets, Ravelci and Landauer.

1.45 p.m.—Richard Strauss—Tone Poem "Don Juan."

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Bob and Bing Crosby.

7.00 p.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

7.45 p.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

8.00 p.m.—London, Relay News.

8.10 a.m.—Romance and Rhythm.

8.20 a.m.—Variety, Revue.

8.30 a.m.—London, Transcription Service, "The English Theatre No. 11" and "Mail Call."

8.45 a.m.—Variety, Solos: Yehudi Menuhin.

9.00 a.m.—London, Relay News.

10.05 a.m.—"The Gondoliers"—An Abridged Version of Gilbert & Sullivan's Light Opera.

10.45 a.m.—Mengsburg's Concert Orch.

11.00 a.m.—Close Down.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—"Candid Camera" and "Fantasy" Varieties.

1.30 p.m.—Piano Duets, Ravelci and Landauer.

1.45 p.m.—Richard Strauss—Tone Poem "Don Juan."

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Bob and Bing Crosby.